



To-day's  
Advertisements.

**THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.**  
FOUR PERFORMANCES ONLY.  
TO-NIGHT  
(MONDAY), WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY  
AND  
SATURDAY,  
4th, 6th, 7th and 9th December.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN HONGKONG  
OF  
**MADAME**

**KENORAH**  
THE MODERN WITCH  
AND MISTRESS OF MYSTERIES  
AND COMPANY OF FIRST CLASS  
ARTISTS.

**SPECIAL OPENING PROGRAM.**  
ALL NEW ACTS.  
Modern Conjuring,  
XX. Century Mind-Reading,  
Second Sight up-to-date,  
Blindfold Lightning Calculations,  
Spiritualistic Marvels,  
Comic Songs, Mimicry, etc.  
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME NIGHTLY.  
Doors open 8.30 P.M. Performance 9 P.M.  
Prices: Dress Circle and Stalls \$2, Pit \$1.  
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform 10c.  
Bookings Office:—ROBINSON PLAZA, Co.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1899. [1487a]

**THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.**  
THE HONGKONG AMATEUR  
DRAMATIC CLUB

TWO PERFORMANCES  
of the  
LAUGHABLE FARCE  
entitled  
"MOTHER-IN-LAW"  
IN THREE ACTS  
by  
TALFOURD TWIGG, Esq.,

on  
THURSDAY, 21st December, 1899,  
SATURDAY, 23rd December, 1899,  
Commencing Each Evening at 9 P.M. precisely.

Dress Circle, \$2. Stalls, \$2. Pit, \$1.  
Half-price to P. for Soldiers, Sailors and  
Police in Uniform.

Tickets can be obtained at the Booking  
Office of the Theatre, City Hall, on and after  
MONDAY, 18th November, at 10 a.m.  
Booking Office will be Open daily from  
that date from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. daily.

Late Trains will run 1 hour after the fall of  
the curtain.

H. C. NICOLLE,  
Acting Manager.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1899. [1497a]

**JUBILEE LODGE**  
OF INSTRUCTION.

THE REGULAR MEETING of the above  
Lodge will be held TO-NIGHT, the  
4th instant, at 8 for 8.30 p.m. When the  
Address by Bro. H. W. WOLFE, on the Principle  
Rome in the Middle Ages, will be repeated. By  
request, Visiting Brothers M.M. are cordially  
invited to attend.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1899. [1497a]

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM  
NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON,  
1900.

**NOTICE.**  
The Undermentioned Vessels will sail from  
CHINA DIRECT  
FOR  
MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH,  
AND  
LONDON.

WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

**LEAVE.**

**STEAMERS.**

Tons. S'bal. H'kong. S'pore.

Paravanna... 4886 Mar. 27 Mar. 31 April 6

Massilia... 5026 April 10 April 14 April 20

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
H. A. RICHIE,  
Superintendent, Hongkong.  
4th December, 1899. [1497a]

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR MANILA.

THE Company's Steamship

"SUNGKIANG,"  
Captain Moore, will be despatched as above  
TO-MORROW, the 5th instant, at Noon.  
The attention of Passengers is directed to the  
Superior Accommodation offered by this  
Steamer. The Yessel is fitted throughout with  
Electric Light.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1899. [1482a]

**CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR SWATOW AND SHANGHAI.

THE Company's Steamship

"PAKHOI,"  
Captain Williams, will be despatched as above  
TO-MORROW, the 5th instant.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1899. [1480a]

**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.**

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

To-day's  
Advertisements.

FOR MANILA.  
(Taking Cargo at through Rates for ILOILO  
and CEBU.)

THE Steamship

"VENUS,"  
Captain D. Imas, will be despatched as above  
on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 P.M.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to  
BRANDAO & Co.,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1899. [1495a]

THE OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA,  
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"MAIDZURU MARU,"  
Captain T. Ogata, will be despatched for the  
above ports, on SUNDAY, the 10th instant,  
at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to  
MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA,  
Agents.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1899. [1493a]

**Intimation.**

**A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.**

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1811.

**BRANDIES.**

A.—Hennessy's Old Pale, Red  
Capsule - - - - - \$18

B.—Superior Very Old Cognac  
Red Capsule - - - - - \$21

C.—Very Old Liqueur Cognac \$24

V.O.—D.—Hennessy's Finest  
Very Old Liqueur Cognac,  
1872 Vintage, Red  
Capsule - - - - - \$36

V.V.O.—E.—Finest Very Old  
Liqueur Cognac, 1862  
Vintage - - - - - \$48

All our Brandies are guaranteed to  
be pure Cognac, the differences in  
price being merely a question of age  
and vintage.

Sample bottles and smaller quantities  
will be supplied at proportionate  
wholesale rates.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., LIMITED.**

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

**BIRTHS.**

On 3rd December, at "Bickton" The Peak,  
the wife of G. C. MOXON, of a daughter. [1496a]

At 157, Kitanomachi, a child, on the 24th  
November, the wife of Mr. H. W. SALLS, of a  
son.

**DEATH.**

On Sunday night, the 3rd December, at the  
Government Civil Hospital, EMU, WHEWELS,  
a native of Trier and late with Messrs. Car-  
lisle & Co., Canton. [1497a]

**The Hongkong Telegraph**

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1899.

**REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.**

**The War.—Re-Inforcements.**

LONDON, December 1st.  
Lord Wolseyley has announced that it has  
been decided to call out the sixth division  
which will start for South Africa within four  
or five days.

**The War.—Kimberley.**

News from Kimberley dated 24th Novem-  
ber says that on account of the near approach  
of the relief of the town, the garrison held a  
parade and cheered. The Boers in the  
vicinity have dwindled.

**The War.—Natal.**

Prince Christian Victor has gone to the  
front from Durban.

**Obituary.**

The death of Mr. Barnes, Managing  
director of the P. & O. Co., is announced.

**WEATHER REPORT.**

The Observatory report says:—  
On the 3rd at 11.55 a.m. the barometer has  
fallen on the China coast. Pressure is highest  
over the interior of China, with moderate gra-  
dients and fresh to strong monsoon on the coast  
and in the N. part of the China Sea. FORE-  
CAST:—Moderate or fresh N. winds; rainy at  
first, improving later.

On the 4th at 11.55 a.m. the barometer has  
fallen on the China coast and over Japan.  
Pressure is highest over Central China, and re-  
latively low between Formosa and the Loo-  
choos. Gradients slight with moderate mon-  
soon on the coast and in the N. part of the China  
Sea. FORECAST:—Moderate N. winds; fine.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

JINRIKISHA men in Tokio have started an  
agitation with the object of having their  
vehicles exempt from taxation.

OWING to the scarcity of steamers in the East,  
the stock of coal at Moji is rapidly accumulat-  
ing. There are said to be some 500,000 tons  
awaiting shipment.

THE British cruiser *Tartar* is reported to have  
removed from the Castle line steamer *Island* to  
Castle 225,000 in specie which was under con-  
signment for the Transvaal.

NEWS was received at Shanghai on the 25th  
ultimo, by wire from Newchwang that the port is  
still open, though all the shipping has cleared  
out. There had been no case of plague re-  
ported since the 17th ulto.

THE Kansai Railway Co. Directors met at the  
Nippon Club, Tokio on the 22nd inst. and  
decided to extend their lines to Umeda  
Station and Matsuyama from Amijima  
Station the present terminus, and to call a  
general meeting of the shareholders for 11th  
December next.

WE are advised by the Acting Secretary of the  
Panjoni Mining Company, Limited, that he is  
in receipt of a telegram from the Mines, giving  
the result of the clean up for November, to be  
as follows:—The Mill ran 28 days. Crushing  
2450 tons. Yielding 102 ounces of refined  
Gold. Concentrates produced, 21 tons.

TONIGHT Madame Kenorah will appear in  
Hongkong for the first time, and if the state-  
ments in our contemporaries of North China  
and Yokohama are to be accepted the exhibi-  
tion given by her and the Berols is most decid-  
edly worth a visit. We understand that there  
will be four entertainments given by Madame  
Kenorah in this town, which if the performance  
is as attractive as the programme it should be  
well attended.

NOTICE is given by the Japanese Department  
of Communications that on and after December  
15th, 1899, a first Order Revolving Light will  
be exhibited from the Lighthouse erected at  
eastern extremity of Iwakai District, Province  
of Iwakai. The position of the Lighthouse,  
according to the Japanese Naval Chart No.  
216, is in Latitude 36° 59' 40" North and in  
Longitude 140° 59' 20" East of Greenwich. The  
Lighthouse is a circular brick tower, painted  
White with a Black horizontal band round the  
middle part of it, and is 100 feet high from the  
base to the centre of the Lantern. The Light  
will show a white flash every 20 seconds, and  
the arc of its illumination will be 210 degrees  
between the bearings of S. 4° 35' E. and N. 34°  
35' E. The bearings are true and as observed  
from seaward. The elevation of the Light  
above the sea is 250 feet, and in clear weather  
it will be seen from a distance of 23 nautical  
miles.

**THE TWO MISSING FUSILIERS.**

CORONER'S FINDING.

This morning at the Magistracy, the  
adjourned inquests on the bodies of Privates  
Jordan and Jones late of the Royal Welsh  
Fusiliers was resumed before Mr. Gompertz,  
acting as Coroner.

Inspector Cuthbert was recalled and said. He  
had been in charge of the enquiry into the  
death of Private Jordan. Since last Monday  
he had not been able to get any new informa-  
tion. The police have heard nothing to throw  
any light on the case. He had not been able  
to discover any rocks along the front of the  
Praya East. The junks lying there all have to  
go out after 9 p.m. He had nothing to add  
to this evidence on the former occasions.

His Honour then gave his finding:—  
(1) The body found in the harbour on 18th  
November was that of Private No. 4727 David  
Jordan R. W. F. Death was due to syncope,  
resulting on shock caused by a fracture of the  
base of the skull. There is no evidence to  
show how this fracture was caused.

(2) The body found in the Harbour on 31st  
November was that of Private No. 1838 Henry  
Jones, R. W. F. Death was probably due to  
drowning but the cause of death cannot be de-  
termined by the medical evidence, owing to  
the body when recovered being far advanced  
in decomposition.

**BOXING TOURNAMENT AT THE  
CITY HALL.**

At the City Hall on Saturday several exhibi-  
tions of Boxing were given, which whatever  
their quality may be from a scientific point  
of view were at least with perhaps two exceptions  
genuine efforts. If those who assist either by  
consenting to be principals in these boxing bouts  
or who arrange the contests, would remember that  
one genuine boxing is better appreciated than a  
dozen sham, and that about two hundred men  
are sufficient to spoil a programme they would  
prevent on Saturday night the two competitors  
who appeared in the ring immediately before  
the last entry, being justly hissed on the  
conclusion of their feeble and ludicrous  
performance. The Hongkong sporting public  
are very long suffering, and well behaved and  
that fact alone would account for the two con-  
testants, being permitted to finish their  
puff powdering exhibition.—There was no  
such thing as genuine boxing thought of  
from the beginning of the contest to the finish.  
And it is to be hoped that Mr. Harney will,  
when he again invites the public to patronise  
his entertainment take care that such palpable  
sham contestants are not permitted to spoil  
what is otherwise for Hongkong a very well  
arranged and entertaining programme. The  
other exhibition which might with advantage  
be left off the programme was the contest  
between F. Howard and Ted Ryan the  
strongest fighters with justice have been  
named the dancing master. The timbleness with  
which he danced over the stage and his well  
sustained efforts to get out of reach of punish-  
ment, speaking better for his agility and  
than for his knowledge of boxing. The  
pair were supposed to be a representation of bur-  
lesque boxing, and as a representation of bur-  
lesque boxing the show was creditable.

The best display of scientific boxing of the  
evening was provided by the two sergeants  
Davis and Norman who were very evenly  
matched and although one appeared to be the  
bigger, his weight was counterbalanced by the  
superior skill of his opponent.

The bout of the evening between Hughes and  
Davies.—(The Coloured Champion not being  
up) was a freely fought contest, but Hughes  
overmatched his opponent in both weight and  
skill. Most of Davies' blows took effect on

Hughes' shoulder and back, whilst the latter  
was getting in heavy jobs on the chin and ribs of  
former. In the first two rounds the contestants  
were fairly even but in the third and fourth  
counting points the latter was ahead. Davies  
advantage, by 27 points to fourteen. Davies  
stood six rounds, almost finishing in the sixth  
but Hughes who had in that round, forced the  
fighting, evidently had not the wind left to  
finish him off. In the seventh, Davies made  
an effort to pull himself together and stand  
Hughes off but was too far gone, and Hughes  
hooking him with his right in the jaw finished  
the fight.

**CRICKET.**

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB VS. THE  
ROYAL NAVY.

This game was commenced on Saturday last,  
the Club making 170 and the Navy 80 for three  
wickets when the rain made further play im-  
possible. The following are the scores:

**HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.**  
S. W. Molyneux, b. Strong 4  
L. Hughes, c. S. Franklin 4  
W. C. Morris, b. Strong 4  
W. C. Morris, b. Strong 4  
J. Johnson, R. W. F. Elliott 23  
R. G. R. Vallings, b. Elliott 23  
A. H. Johnson, b. Elliott 10  
L. Hill, b. Paul 9  
A. W. W. Strong, b. Elliott 24  
Major Buttcher, not out 10  
Extras 10  
Total 170

**ROYAL NAVY.**  
L. C. Smith, not out 18  
R. Tuck, b. W. W. Strong 8  
D. Tuck, b. W. W. Strong 8  
L. Strong, b. W. W. Strong 8  
L. W. W. Strong, not out 24  
Extras 10  
Total 80

**CRICKET.**

These teams again met on Saturday after-  
noon on the Engineers' ground at Happy  
Valley, but their game was abruptly brought to  
a close by drizzling rain. The Engineers elect-  
ed to bat and had made 74 for five wickets when  
the rain drove everyone to seek shelter. The  
scholars had a strong team and would probably  
have given the soldiers a very hard tussle for  
it.

**FOOTBALL.**

HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB VS. H.M.S.  
"HARTLEIGH."

Despite the rain and general sloppiness of  
matters the match between the Club and  
H.M.S. *Hartleigh* was played. Mr. Mayson  
acted as referee. The game resulted in a win  
for the Club by two goals to nil. The follow-  
ing were the teams.

**HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.**  
Goal.  
J. A. Ross.  
Backs.  
Locker, Hay.  
Half backs.  
Jenkins, C. T. Kew, Howard.  
Forwards.  
Lowe, Noble, Danby, Hancock, Green.

**H.M.S. "HARTLEIGH."**  
Goal.  
Donald.  
Backs.  
Price, Clarke, Stevens, Reynolds, Ross.  
Half backs.  
Crosier, Collier, Hammond.  
Forwards.  
Spencer, Bell.

**CHINA, FRANCE AND ITALY.**

NAIVE DIPLOMACY.  
(From the Shanghai Sun.)

The negotiations concerning the lease to Italy  
of Samun Bay have been going on for  
many months and are not finished yet. At the  
commencement Italy said she wished to obtain  
the lease for commercial purposes by peaceful  
means, but now she is trying to frighten us  
by sending warships to cruise along our coast, but  
as we are showing no fear she has changed her  
demand to Tongshan, near Tientsin, in the  
province of Pechili, with the express inten-  
tion of building railways over which she wishes  
to have control. The third reason why China is  
engaged with the French at Kwong-chau-wan,  
this is a favourable opportunity to enforce their  
demands and so are sending their cruisers to  
that part of China.

The two districts, Ng Chun and Sui Ki, in  
Kwong-chau-wan are very productive in salt,  
and have excellent fisheries. Until the French  
demanded these places, we did not pay much  
attention to them, but now on making an ex-  
amination we find that the Nao Chou  
Island is a very important place and quite  
impossible for us to cede to the French.

The Emperor has sent Marshall Su to settle  
the question, which he has not yet been able  
to do. Anyway it will be very difficult for us  
to regain our territory as the French have al-  
ready occupied it and we should have to drive  
them out.

England, France, Germany, and Russia, the  
strongest powers in Europe, and Japan in Asia,  
are all fighting among themselves for conces-  
sions from China, and if one gets anything the  
others are jealous and want compensation.  
These countries first came, under the pretext of  
simply trading with us, but now they have  
acquired much important territory.

It is useless to discuss ancient history, we  
will only speak of the last 20 years. The  
Japanese more than 10 years ago, demanded  
a great deal of negotiating, they got possession  
of the French, seeing China's hands  
were full with the Japanese, took possession  
of Annam, which had been at peace for over  
20 years. These two countries, were not work-  
ing in concert, but each took advantage of  
China's difficulties, Japan getting Loo Choo  
and France Annam, although the Chinese troops  
defeated the French at Cheung Shan.

Italy is at present a small, weak and poor  
country and has not got a strong army, but  
still dares to demand our lands, because we are  
again struggling with the French, who are  
opposing our having to send troops to  
oppose the Italians at Samun Bay. It is  
on account of these complications that the  
French will not surrender at Kwong-chau-wan,  
although they have often been defeated, but  
demand that Marshall Su shall humble  
himself and let them have Nao-chou Island.

But are we going to send all our troops  
to protect Samun Bay, and leave Nao-chou  
Island? Nao-chou Island is to Kwong-chau-  
wan, the same as the threat to send all our  
troops to Kwong-chau-wan to protect Nao Chou,  
and leave Samun Bay alone? Although the  
Italians are not so strong as the other European  
powers, we should have to send all our troops to  
face them, before we could hope to gain a

victory. If we divide our troops, some against  
the French, and the remainder to go to Samun,  
it would not be a fortune teller to tell us  
we should be surely defeated at both places.

Must we then allow one of them to have  
what they are trying to obtain? Japan has taken  
Formosa, Russia, Port Arthur, and England  
Wei-hai-wei, besides other places which have  
been surrendered. All of them are fortified  
harbours and ports, if we keep on giving up  
such places, we shall have nowhere to put our  
own army and navy.

If the writer of articles have thought of the  
following plan. We all know if we want to get  
a good piece of jade stone, we must first take  
off the outer rough part. So I represent the  
French as the good part, and the Italians as  
the rough. Then following this metaphor we  
must first settle with the French with smooth  
words, telling them to be patient, and when we  
have done that we can turn to the Italians and  
grant them a small concession. If they agree, we  
can then turn our whole attention to the French,  
if they do not, we can fight them with all our  
force. The Italians have nowhere in China to get  
fresh troops from, not like the French, who can  
obtain re-inforcements from Tonquin, so we  
have fair prospects of defeating them. If we  
drove off the Italians, the French might then  
be willing to come to terms, but if we lost them  
we should have to give them whatever they  
asked. At all events it is easier to settle with  
one at a time.

The writer concludes by acknowledging that  
on account of his poverty and plain speaking his  
advice might not be acceptable to the  
Italian and officials.

**A MAN EATER.**

A man-eating tiger in the Swatow district is  
reported to have carried off over a dozen  
children, and the other day, is said to have taken  
a child off its mother's back without harm-  
ing the mother. The tiger is the terror of the  
district round Kityung, only four hours by  
launch from Swatow, on the river Han. The  
natives say that they can do nothing till the  
sugar cane is cut.

**PLAGUE IN FORMOSA.**

An official report from the Formosan Gov-  
ernment, dated the 20th inst., states that there  
were two cases of plague in Taipei Ken on the  
10th inst. and one case on the 19th, this total-  
ling 2534 cases from January last to the 20th  
inst., 1914 cases proving fatal.

The Kanagawa Ken authorities are contem-  
plating a curious experiment as a plague pre-  
ventive. They design the infection of rats with a  
certain contagious bacilli with the view of de-  
stroying them as a precaution against the plague.  
They are now communicating with the Agri-  
cultural college as to the effect of the bacilli on  
the human body and it will be put to a test if  
the answer is favourable.

Dr. Kitazato stated to the reporter of a  
vernacular paper yesterday that he thinks there  
will be no further plague cases in the city.  
The one suspected patient at the hospital at  
present was from a house where a case had  
occurred some time ago. Medical examination  
is being enforced in all parts of this city but  
no plague patient is reported. It can therefore  
be taken that the plague bacilli have not  
spread out of Fukui mura.

**THE NEW APPOINTMENT OF  
LI HUNG-CHANG.**

PERKING, November 24th.

Two censors conjointly memorialised the  
Empress Dowager yesterday to the effect that  
the success Kang Yi had met in raising funds  
for the exchequer, although good would have  
been far better had he been one in whom the  
mercantile classes and traders believed, hence  
it followed that Kuangtung and Kuangsi had  
only been partly exploited for the good of the  
State. This argument struck the Empress  
Dowager as a very cogent one and she con-  
sulted with the Grand Council as to the man  
who possessed most fully the confidence of the  
mercantile classes, among the high Ministers  
of the Court. The reply was unanimously in  
favour of Li Hung-chang with the result that  
H.E. was this morning appointed High Com-  
missioner on Commercial Affairs, with instruc-  
tion to visit the various treaty ports and  
investigate the conditions therein. This  
appointment has been made not exactly in  
favour of the commercial and trading classes,  
but really for the purpose of persuading these  
people to contribute more generously to the  
needs of the Empress Dowager's armies.

**THE EMPRESS DOWAGER'S  
ADVISERS.**

The Empress Dowager evidently considers  
her position in Peking just now to be much  
stronger than it was three years ago, for a  
certain foreign-hating official from Shensi who  
recently ventured, in an audience, to exhort  
her to remove the Imperial Court to Hsinanfu  
was unmercifully snubbed and, as if that were  
not enough, a decree was issued commanding  
the Grand Council to transmit a sharp reprimand  
to the unlucky official for his untimely advice.

**PROGRESS OF THE PLAGUE.**

It has been decided, at the instance of the  
Russian Minister of Finance, to despatch a  
sanitary corps of doctors and sisters of mercy  
to Manchuria, to combat the plague which has  
broken out among the Chinese labourers on  
the Manchurian Railway. The detachment, it  
is said, will be under the orders of Captain  
Alexandrovski, of the Chevalier Guards, and  
will take passage on one of the Messageries  
Maritimes for the Chinese port of Yinkow,  
whence the rest of the way will be made over-  
land.

**DETHRONEMENT OF EMPEROR  
KUANG HSU.**

Regarding the deposition of the Emperor  
Kuang Hsi, it would seem that there must  
have been something in the rumour, for news  
received in Shanghai through various indepen-  
dent sources in Peking agree in saying that a  
decision had been actually arrived at to begin  
the next Chinese year under a new reign.  
The official of Peking, who apparently had  
not been consulted, then became alarmed, and  
only at the eleventh hour succeeded in pre-  
venting the coup proposed. The men who  
succeeded in persuading the Empress Dowager  
of the folly of the course were the Grand Sec-  
retaries Li Hungchang, Ili Tung, and Kun  
Kang (Manchu), who for patriotic reasons  
opposed the measure, and as a last resort asked  
the Empress Dowager to send them to execution  
first as "audacious dissentients unwilling  
to obey the Imperial commands," because they  
"declined to have anything to do with such a  
dangerous proceeding."

The secret agents and friends of such powerful Viceroys as  
"Prince Chun

Seventh. We did not annex the Transvaal in 1877 against their desires. We were there by their own special request; that they afterwards changed their minds is only characteristic of them.

There are some of the historical mistakes into which our public and the less informed of our Press fall. The misconceptions as to their personal characteristics are quite as great. After Sir George White's eulogium it seems absurd to call them wanting in bravery; but I adhere to what I have said. Their apparent bravery is a mixture of fanaticism and contempt for us. They have the ingrained conception—one can hardly call it a belief, for it is based upon nothing more tangible than the constant reading of the Old Testament—that they are God's chosen people, and are invincible; but of what we understand by courage in cold blood they are incapable. I never knew but one Boer hunter would do the dard-dard things English hunters do as a matter of course. Boers will never hunt dangerous game on foot if they can possibly avoid it; and in the matter of approaching wounded animals they carry caution to its utmost verge. As long as they are fairly successful, or hold an obvious advantage, they seem brave enough, but the student of their wars with the Basutos and the northern and eastern tribes of the Transvaal knows that out anything like a revolver, but have more funning any than fighting.

Neither are they a religious people, unless the word religious is accorded a very forced meaning. Religion is a thing of the heart and the soul; the religion of the Boers is a thing of the lips. It is absolutely soulless. A more depressing spectacle than a religious meeting in a Boer's house is inconceivable. It is a dull, droning repetition of familiar sentences, without one grain of feeling or reverence in it. Their very fanaticism is a more distorted form of arrogance.

Their supposed inferiority rests upon as flimsy a basis. Considering that there is a whole tribe (the Griquas) in South Africa who are the offspring of Dutch and Hottentots, it is inconceivable how this claim could have been made for them. All the so-called "Cape Boys" are bastards. I would go the length of saying that, say, in 1870 there was not a single farm in the Orange Free State or the Transvaal on which there was not a bastard child. I speak what I know, and I know what I speak. The claim for their morality is the most ludicrous of all the claims made for them.

As to the details of their practice of slavery, surely it is useless to reiterate the fact that they always have been slaveholders and always will be. Their leading men have over and over again declared that they do not regard coloured people as human beings at all. Their cruelties to their servants have to be known to be believed. The traveller who goes into a Boer's house and partakes of a cup of coffee knows nothing of them. But the trader who spends two or three days at each farm does. And after the publishing of the Blue-books and their declaration of war, surely nothing need be said concerning their craft and hypocrisy.

Yours faithfully,

Sandgate, October 25th.

## WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

The following further telegram has been received at the War Office from Sir George White describing the operations on Monday—

LADYSMITH, October 31st, 7.30 p.m. I took out from Ladysmith a brigade of mounted troops, two brigade divisions Royal Artillery, Natal Field Battery, and two brigades of infantry to reconnoitre in force the enemy's main position to the north, and if opportunity should offer to capture the hill behind Farquhar's Farm, which had on the previous day been held in strength by enemy.

In connection with this advance a column consisting of the 10th Mountain Battery, four and a half companies of the Gloucesters, and six companies of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the whole under Lieut.-Colonel Carleton, with Major Ayle, D.A.A.G., as staff officer, was despatched at 10 p.m. on the 29th inst. to march by night up Bell's Spruit and seize Nicholson's Nek or some position near Nicholson's Nek, thus turning the enemy's right flank.

The main advance was successfully carried out, the objective of the attack being found evacuated, and an artillery duel between our field batteries and the enemy's guns of position and Maxim's was understood to have caused heavy loss to the enemy.

Reconnaissance forced the enemy to fully disclose his position, and after a strong counter-attack on our right infantry brigade and cavalry had been repulsed the troops were slowly withdrawn to camp, pickets being left in observation.

Date in the engagement the naval contingent, under Captain Lambton, Her Majesty's ship *Powerful*, came in action and silenced with extremely accurate fire the enemy's guns of position.

The circumstances which attended the movements of Colonel Carleton's column are not yet fully known, but from the reports received the column appears to have carried out the night march unopposed until within two miles of Nicholson's Nek. At this point two boulders rolled from the hill and a few rifle shots stampered the infantry ammunition mules. The stampered spread to the battery mules, which broke loose from their leaders and got away with practically the whole of the gun equipment. The greater portion of the regimental small-arm ammunition reserve was similarly lost. The infantry battalion, however, fixed bayonets, and accompanied by the *Powerful* of the battery raised a hill on the left of the road two miles from the nek with little opposition. There they remained unmolested till dawn, the time being occupied in organized defence of the hill and constructing stone sangars and walls as cover from fire.

At dawn a skirmishing attack on our position was commenced by the enemy, but made no way until 9.30 a.m., when strong reinforcements enabled them to push attack with great energy. The fire became very searching, and two companies of the Gloucesters in an advanced position were ordered to fall back. The enemy then pressed to short range, the losses on our side becoming very numerous.

At 3 p.m. our ammunition was practically exhausted. The position was captured, and the survivors of the column fell into the enemy's hands.

The enemy treated our wounded with great humanity, General Joubert at once despatching a letter to me offering safe conduct to doctors and ambulances to remove the wounded. Medical officers and parties to render first aid to wounded were despatched to scene of action from Ladysmith last night, and ambulance at dawn this morning.

The want of success of the column was due to the misfortune of the mules stampeding and consequent loss of guns and small-arm ammunition reserve.

Official list of casualties and prisoners will be reported shortly. The latter are understood to have been sent by rail to Pretoria.

The security of Ladysmith is in no way affected.

## Further Artillery Duel.

(THROUGH DAIKEL'S AGENCY.)

LADYSMITH, Oct. 31st, 10.45 a.m. The Boers commenced shelling Ladysmith at 5 o'clock this morning and almost immediately afterwards the streets were thronged with people, a large number of whom were copies and natives who had come here for protection.

Yesterday a proclamation was issued giving all strangers 24 hours' notice to leave the town and large numbers availed themselves of the Government passes.

About five shells dropped into the town adjacent to the camps, doing, however, very little damage. Excellent service was rendered by the balloon corps in locating the Boer guns, and the British troops immediately engaged the enemy at three different points between four and six miles from the town.

The enemy were well entrenched with 40-pounders at Deposits. Their shells were well aimed, but frequently failed to burst. The firing was fairly even until the naval brigade's heavy guns found the Boer battery. The enemy then retired to the hills.

Our forces were seriously outnumbered and our guns out-ranged until the arrival of the naval brigade from H.M.S. *Powerful*, who rendered excellent service. The Boer 40-pounder was quickly disabled, but later on having been repaired, it was brought into service again. This being observed on our side, a few well-directed shots by the naval brigade again promptly disabled it.

The Boers fired as many as ten shells at a time from a Hotchkiss quick-firing gun, generally, however, failing to do any material damage.

The enemy made repeated efforts to reach the balloon, but without effect.

11.30 a.m. Shortly after 5 o'clock this morning the Boers recommenced fighting. They opened fire from their long distance battery with the 40-pounder gun on the town and camps. The naval brigade immediately went to quarters and promptly responded, making excellent practice with their heavy guns, for after an exchange of six shots a side the Boers desisted, their guns being silenced. No damage was done by the Boers' fire to either town or camp.

The naval brigade have now completed the mounting of the four long range guns they brought up from Durban.

NEW YORK, November 2nd. The firm of Messrs. Lough and Company, who have offices in the Produce Exchange, received from their agent at Durban this afternoon advice that General Sir George White had secured a pronounced victory at Ladysmith this morning.

This is thought to confirm similar reports received earlier in Wall-street.

PARIS, November 2nd. The *Liberte* prints to-night in a conspicuous position the following telegram from its special correspondent in London, which gives categorical precision to various rumours that have appeared in other papers, but which stands quite alone among the communications on the situation in the assurance of its declarations:—

"The amateur English strategists who were asking themselves, whether General White should or should not evacuate Ladysmith have wasted their time. Colenso is now strongly occupied by General Lucas Meyer's troops, and the circle hemming in the English troops is complete. General Lucas Meyer, after having taken part in the great battle of Monday by attacking the English left while General Joubert attacked their centre, continued his movement with Colenso as his objective. A second artillery engagement then took place to the south of Ladysmith in which the British forces had 1,000 more men either put hors de combat or taken prisoners. General Lucas Meyer now occupies Colenso and the railway-station, and explains why the British Government is at present intercepting all telegraphic communications. There is a persistent rumour that General White has been wounded. This would explain the want of cohesion which prevailed in the English Army on the day of the disaster. The results of Monday's battle are—1,250 taken prisoners, 500 wounded, and 200 killed."

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

PARIS, November 2nd.

The following telegram from a source in Brussels has been received here:—

"Cape Town (undated).—The news of the two victories of the Boers round Ladysmith has caused great sensation. The Afrikaners do not conceal their joy. Sir Alfred Milner is disquieted by their attitude. In two battles General White has lost about 3,500 men in killed and wounded and prisoners. The second victory was gained by the Orange Free State forces under the command of General Lucas Meyer, who captured Colenso, thus cutting off the retreat of General White, who is said to be wounded. The investment of Ladysmith is now complete. The Boers are masters of the railway line to Pietermaritzburg and Durban. News received by General White states that Mafeking was closely blockaded, but that the Boers have been victoriously repulsed in the various sorties from the town. It is confirmed that the Orange Free State Boers have taken possession of Colenso."

Immediately on receipt of the above despatch by Reuter's Agency it was communicated to the War Office officials, who authorized the agency to state that, so far as the War Office was aware, the report was without foundation.

DE AAR, November 1st.

Trustworthy information from Burgersdorp states that 3,000 Boers have collected at Bethulle Bridge since Monday evening, probably under Commandant Du Toit.

On October 29th a small force of Boers under Dr. Schultz called upon Mr. Harmsworth, the magistrate at Kameeldrift, to surrender the town immediately. The latter complied, subject to the condition that the lives and property of the residents were spared. The conduct of the diggers was most patriotic. They stated in a public meeting their intention, if commandeered, of holding up their hands and being shot down rather than fight for the Transvaal.

There were only six rifles in the town and resistance was impossible.

The Dutch of the town welcomed the Boers, whom they rode out to meet, 150 strong, amid the hooting of the loyalists.

Mr. Harmsworth escaped to Hopetown and reports that there are 6,000 Boers round Kimberley, and the roads are strictly patrolled, so that communication is hazardous, and probably will be impossible in the future. He passed near enough to see the Kimberley search lights, and was generally told that Kimberley could hold out without doubt, but the men felt their uselessness while besieged, and hoped for the arrival of a relieving force. The Boer discipline was of the most casual type, but they were well mounted.

The Boers have spread the story of continued Boer victories along the western frontiers, and Mr. Harmsworth thought that over half the Dutch in Bechuanaland and Griqualand will join the Boers after the recent declaration of annexation, the cause of which is partly to exonerate the commandeered Dutch.

## The New Telephone Service between Tokyo and Kobe.

TOKYO, November 22nd.

A notification has been issued by the Minister for Communications that the telephone service between Tokyo and Kobe, Yokohama, and Osaka, and Yokohama and Kobe, will be opened on the 15th December.

The charges for five minutes' occupation of the wire will be—

Tokyo and Kobe, yen 1.70  
Yokohama and Osaka, " 1.50  
Yokohama and Kobe, " 1.50

## The Formosa Budget.

The Budget for Formosa for the next fiscal year has been submitted to the House of Representatives. The Revenue and Expenditure are as follows:—

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
Ordinary	yen 12,881,976	yen 12,295,316
Extraordinary	7,013,605	7,600,265

Total yen 19,895,581 yen 19,895,581

This is an increase in revenue of yen 2,566,770 as compared with the present year, and an increase in expenditure of yen 2,349,564.

## Anti-Christian Riots in Shanghai.

According to a telegram received from Shanghai there has been serious anti-Christian rioting. A number of Protestant families have been pillaged and ordered to recant on penalty of death. The officials are inert or powerless and no ringleaders have been arrested.

## LORD ROSBURY ON THE WAR.

The officers of the 2nd Dragoons (Royal Scots Greys) and the 1st Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, the Edinburgh garrison regiments now under orders for South Africa, were entertained to a banquet in the Ballroom Hotel, Edinburgh, on Wednesday, by Lord Provost Mitchell Thomson. The guests, who numbered about 70, included Colonel the Hon. W. A. Alexander, Scots Greys, Colonel Dowman, Gordon Highlanders, the Earl of Rosebery, General Chapman, commanding the forces in Scotland, Lord Young, Lord Moncreiff, Mr. Arthur Dowar, M.P., Mr. George McCrae, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Scott, Bishop Davidson, Sir Charles Dalrymple, M.P., Sir James Gibson-Craig, Sir William Turner, the Solicitor-General of Scotland, Lieutenant-Colonel MacBean, Major Hippisley, and Major Bean.

The Lord Provost, after the loyal toasts, called upon Lord Rosbery to propose that of the "Navy and Army."

Lord Rosbery, who was received with cheers, said, "My Lord Provost, my lords, and gentlemen, I think that you, my Lord Provost, perhaps exercised a wise discretion in yielding to the impetuosity of these public reporters who wished to be present to-night, because, otherwise, in view of the somewhat gloomy tidings that we had yesterday, our Continental friends would have been under the impression that our assembly of Scottish gentlemen and Scottish soldiers who are meeting in community tonight would meet in the conditions of a farrowed flock, each with his separate pusher. (Laughter.) It is well, at any rate, that they should know that the 'unwarlike incident,' as the Battle of Navarino was called, has no material effect on our spirits. (Hear, hear.) We, of course, regret it; we would rather things had gone the other way; but we know that in the progress of a war, of a considerable campaign with considerable eventualities we must look out for incidents of this kind. I do not think it is in the nature of Britons—I was going to say Englishmen, but I saw the glance in your eye (laughter) to take much notice of things of this kind. We are accustomed to them, and we have had a good many of them, and we are usually able to pull out right in the end. THE WAR IS NOT CONFINED AT ALL COSTS."

But, whatever happens, there can be no mistake about this—we have got to see this thing through. (Cheers.) It may cost us more battalions than we have lost; it may cost the lives of more officers and men, and will cost us more than we have already lost; it may cost us millions that we do not yet dream of—there is one thing certain, that we mean to see this thing right through. (Cheers.) My Lord, I venture to say the feeling of this country is almost accustomed to untoward incidents. We usually begin pretty badly owing to some myopic or over-enthusiastic influence which prevails over our preparations, but we bear these things well, and in the long run we find that they come out right. You remember the most critical incident, as I think it, in the whole history of England: it was when we were fighting the greatest military power in Europe—France. We had all we could do to hold our own with every resource at our own disposal, when all of a sudden the mutiny broke out at the Nile and paralysed our one remaining Army. At that time a great man was the Prime Minister; he had gone to bed at night and two of his colleagues came to him with the intelligence that not merely was the mutiny spreading at the Nile, but the mutineers were marching on London. To resist them there was no efficient force at all, so many minds it would seem the break-up of the British Empire. You see he was in bed and asleep; he received them, he gave them what instructions seemed fit, and then they went away. A quarter of an hour after they had got something else, and came back to him and found him sound asleep. Well, I do not want our Ministers to be all asleep (laughter), but that is the way I wish them to meet difficulties of this kind, and, after all, if we are resolved to meet them in an united spirit, I do not see that any great difficulty will be experienced. There will, of course, some day be an inquiry as to our preparations for the war, as to the force which was left in South Africa, or sent to South Africa in view of a condition of things always critical and frequently alarming, and in presence of a military power which, relatively speaking, was great and in the centre of a great Dutch population which at any moment might be awakened. But the time for that is not now; what we have to do is to join with all the energy and all the strength at our command in supporting those who have the direction of affairs. (Cheers.) And we have this further to say, which is the pleasant duty you have called upon us to give a general and hearty send-off to those of our soldiers who are going to face the enemy in battle. (Cheers.) As to them I hardly know what I dare to say to them in their presence. I suppose that the Scots Greys may try and increase the honours of Waterloo, and the Gordon Highlanders may try and emulate the glories of Dargai, but at least I will say to them this—that you cannot be dearer to us than you are, and we cannot hold you in higher honour than we do (Cheers), and that if there be any room on your escutcheons and your colours for any further honours than those regiments have already gained, we are quite sure you will bring them from South Africa. (Cheers.) I have been told to propose a more general toast than that of the two regiments here represented—it is that of the Navy and the Army. Of which I have already said what I had to say, which is that they usually begin in circumstances that are inadequate, but prove themselves adequate in the end (Cheers); and of the Navy I will only remind you of the glorious service performed by the Naval Brigade on Monday under Captain Hedworth Lambton. (Cheers.) The Navy is good on both elements. It appears that the Army is supreme on land. Let me ask you to drink the health of the Navy. (Cheers.)

## LATE TELEGRAMS.

(From Exchanges.)

LONDON, November 24th, 3.50 p.m.

The Boers have advanced thirteen miles further south and are shelling the town of Mool

(five miles south of the Highlands Station and about twenty miles south of Estcourt).

It is alleged that a considerable force under Commandant-General Joubert is making a dash for Pietermaritzburg (the capital of Natal).

The Boers occupying Colenso (in Cape Colony) are now hemmed in between the forces of General Gatacre (advancing from the south) and General French.

A battle is imminent at Belmont. Belmont is a town about sixty miles from Kimberley, on the railway, and about twenty miles beyond Orange River or Hopetown.

Sir Alfred Milner (Governor of Cape Colony) denies that he stated it was his function to destroy the Afrikaner power in South Africa.

Daily Chronicle has published the full Boer dispatches, and this, with the alleged statement of Sir Alfred Milner, is causing rancorous discussion in England.

## An Engagement in Natal.

LONDON, November 24th.

A dispatch from General Buller dated the 24th instant from Pietermaritzburg states that Major-General Hildyard advanced on the 23rd inst. against the enemy at Beaufort, and that the operations resulted in the routing of the enemy. The British loss was 14 killed and 50 wounded.

## The Retreat of the Boers Confirmed.

It appears that the Boers are finding the British too strong and they are retiring upon Ladysmith.

## The British Force Advancing.

Orders have been issued at Estcourt for a general advance upon Colenso from the Mooi River.

## The Railway Being Repaired.

The railway has been repaired to Frere.

## No Later News from Lord Methuen.

Nothing more has been heard about the movements of Lieut.-General Lord Methuen.

## The Naval Brigade's Loss at Grasspan.

The Naval Brigade and the Marines lost 14 killed and 91 wounded at Grasspan.

## The Enemy Approaching Queenstown.

Some Boers are reported to be to the south of Stormberg.

A Boer Repulse in Bechuanaland. The Boers have been repulsed at Kuruman. After fighting six days and nights 50 Boers were killed and 28 wounded, the British loss being trifling.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

Captain R. W. Almond, of the steamship *Diamond*, from Manila, reports:—Strong N.E. gale, heavy sea, and terrific squalls.

Captain S. W. Groves, of the steamship *Kongwaal* from Bangkok, reports:—Strong monsoon and heavy sea from N.N.E.

Captain Douglas, of the steamship *Formosa* from Swatow, reports:—Fresh N. to N.W. breeze and heavy rain. 2nd December, 1899, at Swatow Dagnar, Kwatin, Chefoo, Pechili, Loksang.

Captain Wm. Jamieson of the steamship *Chiyen* from Shanghai reports:—Moderate monsoon and fine weather to the Lamocks; from there to Port Dull, rainy weather.

Captain P. T. Helms of the steamship *Australian* from Kobe reports:—Experienced moderate to fresh north and N.E. winds and moderate sea, till off Breaker Pt. where overtaken by a thunderstorm, working Southerly, with vivid lightning and heavy rain. Hence to Port, moderate northerly winds, with continuous drizzling rain.

## NOTANDA.

### CALENDAR.

DECEMBER.  
Meteorological means based on fifteen years' observations to 1895.

Barometer ..... 30.181  
Thermometer ..... 62.4  
Humidity ..... 64  
Rainfall ..... 0.985

TO-DAY.  
WEATHER REPORT. On date at 10 a.m. On date at 4 p.m.  
Barometer ..... 30.13 30.06  
Temperature ..... 68 66  
Humidity ..... 57 75  
Rainfall ..... 0.02

TO-DAY.  
Monday, 4th December, 1899.  
Chinese—2nd of 11th moon of 25th year of Kwang-shi.

Sun—Rises ..... 6hr. 26min.  
Sets ..... 5hr. 30min.  
High water—Morning ..... 10hr. 3min.  
Afternoon ..... 4hr. 30min.  
Low water—Morning ..... 4hr. 20min.  
Afternoon ..... 2hr. 20min.

ANNIVERSARIES.  
1793—Thomas Carlyle born.  
1841—First census of Hongkong taken, population 15,000.  
1869—Collision in Ly-ee-moon Pass between *Ancona* and *Kungfai*.  
1897—Mr. R. Torrence killed by a fall from a verandah in Hongkong.  
1898—Bill presented Reichstag for increase of German army by 40,000 men and 48 Field Batteries.

TO-MORROW.  
Tuesday, 5th December, 1899.  
Chinese—3rd of 11th moon of 25th year of Kwang-shi.

Sun—Rises ..... 6hr. 27min.  
Sets ..... 5hr. 30min.  
High water—Morning ..... 11hr. 20min.  
Afternoon ..... 4hr. 40min.  
Low water—Morning ..... 4hr. 40min.  
Afternoon ..... 3hr. 50min.

ANNIVERSARIES.  
1847—Six foreigners killed at Wong-chuk-ki near Canton.  
1863—Soochow re-taken by the Imperialists under General Sordun.  
1870—Alex. Dumas died.  
1884—Loss of the Douglas steamer *Kwanglung* in the Kimpai Pass, River Min.

### AGENDA.

TO-DAY.  
Adjourned inquiry on late Privates, Jones and Jordan at the Magistrate's.  
4.15—Football—H.K.F.C. v. "F" Co. R.W.P. at Happy Valley.  
8 for 8.30 p.m.—Regular meeting of the Jubilee Lodge of Instruction, address by Bro. H. W. Wolfe.  
9 a.m.—Performance by Madame Konorah at City Hall.

TO-MORROW.  
Bazaar in aid of the Aisle de la Ste Enfant, at the City Hall.  
4 p.m.—Cargo ex s.s. *Socotra* subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, 6th.  
Inquest on late Sergt. Healy, R.A. at the Magistrate's.  
Cargo ex *Hongkong Maru* subject to rent.  
Trial of Lamma pirates at Magistrate's.  
4.15—Football—V.R.C. v. "H" Co. R.W.P.  
4.30—Football—H.K.F.C. v. H.M.S. *Endymion*, return match.

9 p.m.—Performance by Madame Konorah at City Hall.  
Cargo ex *Prinz Heinrich* subject to rent.

THURSDAY, 7th.  
Sale by Auction by G. P. Lammett of Lease of Inland Lot No. 1.  
9 p.m.—Performance by Madame Konorah at City Hall.  
Cargo ex *Prinz Heinrich* subject to rent.

FRIDAY, 8th.  
4 p.m.—E. & A. S. Co.'s steamer *Australian* leaves for Sydney and Melbourne.  
About 4 p.m.—Polo Match (Gillies Cup)—Walwyn v. Winner of No. 2.

SATURDAY, 9th.  
Noon.—T. K. K. steamer *Hongkong Maru* leaves for San Francisco.  
Noon.—P. & O. steamer *Clyde* with English mails leaves for London.  
Afternoon.—H.K. Volunteers take part in "Tactical Exercises."  
4 p.m.—Cargo ex *Prinz Heinrich* subject to rent.  
4.15 p.m.—Football—Shield "D" Coy R.A.F. v. "H" Coy R.A.F.  
9 p.m.—Last Performance by Madame Konorah at City Hall.

SHIPPING AND MAIL NEWS.

MAILED DUE.  
Indian (*Aravati*) 4 p.m. to-morrow.  
Australian (*Africa*) 7th inst.  
American (*China*) 9th inst.  
English (*Parramatta*) 9th inst.  
German (*Prussia*) 13th inst.  
Australian (*Taiyuan*) 13th inst.  
American (*Doric*) 20th inst.  
American (*Nippon Maru*) 23rd inst.

The steamer *Macduff* from New York left Singapore on Friday the 1st instant and is due here on or about the 8th instant.

The steamer *Riojin Maru* (American Line) left Kobe for this port to-day and is expected to arrive here on the 8th December.

The steamer *Kagoshima Maru* (Nippon Line) left Bombay for this port on the 1st inst. and is expected to arrive here on the 18th inst.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Perthshire* left Singapore for this port on the 3rd inst. at 4 p.m. with the outward English mails, and is due here on the 9th inst. at about noon.

The T. K. K. steamer *Nippon Maru* with mails &c. left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, on the 25th Nov.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Doric* with mails &c. left San Francisco for this port via Honolulu, Yokohama, Inland Sea, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, on the 17th Nov.

The O. & O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Clyde* with mails &c. which left hence Nov. 4th for San Francisco via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu, arrived at her destination on the 1st inst.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK RETURNS.  
*Isla de Cuba* ..... at Kowloon Dock.  
*Isla de Luzon* ..... " " " "  
*Singha* ..... " " " "  
*Hongkong Maru* ..... " " " "  
*H.T.G.M.S. Perth* ..... " " " "  
*Rohilla* ..... " " " "  
*Haitian* ..... " " " "  
*Clara* ..... " " " "  
*West York* ..... " " " "  
*H.M.S. Whiting* ..... " " " "  
*U.S. Iris* ..... " " " "  
*Powson* ..... " " " "  
*D. Juan d'Austria* ..... " Cosmopolitan "  
*Holsen* ..... " " " "

PASSED THE CANAL.  
Outward—10th November—*Siam*, *Ton*, *Ma*, *Whitehall*, 17th November—*Glenfarg*, *Ben*, *Silesia*, *Dardanus*, *Niss*, *Annam*, 21st November—*Autenor*, *Preussen*, *Bedonin*, *Bergendus*, 24th November—*Merionethshire*, 28th November—*Chaledonien*, *Algerien*, 1st December—*Salsaric*, *Bayern*, *Jura*, *Marie*, *Valerie*, *Orates*, *Tankin*.

## Shipping.

ARRIVALS

## Intimations.

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THE only remedy at present known as an INFALLIBLE and PERMANENT CURE for  
SPRUE, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA, HEMORRHOIDAL DYSENTERY,  
of the BOWELS.

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BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS  
SUCH AS  
SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION,  
WEAK STOMACH,  
IMPAIRED DIGESTION,  
DISORDERED LIVER,  
AND FEMALE AFFECTIONS.  
ANNUAL SALE SIX MILLION BOXES.

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Prepared only by the Proprietor:-  
**THOMAS BEECHAM,** St. Helens, England.  
SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG and the  
EMPIRE OF CHINA:-

**WATKINS & CO.,**  
APOTHECARIES' HALL, 66, Queen's Road  
Central, Hongkong. [138]

JUST LANDED.

S.S. Chinglu.

A SMALL Consignment of PINEAPPLE  
BRAND AUSTRALIAN FRESH  
STREAKY BACON.

**H. RUTTONJEE,**  
13 & 15, D'Aguiar Street,  
Hongkong, and  
21 & 23, Elgin Road, Kowloon.  
Hongkong, 24th November, 1899. [149a]

**MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA.**

No. 6, Ice House Street, Praya Central.

Head Office:- TOKIO.

Branch Offices:-

LONDON, NEW YORK, BOMBAY,  
SINGAPORE, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN,  
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**MITSUBI BUSSAN KAISHA,**  
K. HASEGAWA,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 19th August, 1899. [142]

**CARBOLINEUM-AVENARIUS**  
USED FOR OVER 20 YEARS.  
With the Utmost Success.

Thoroughly reliable preservative for Wood  
and Stone against White Ants, Decay, Fungus  
Rot and Dampness.

Sole Agents for China,  
**LÜTGENS, EINSTMANN & CO.**  
Hongkong, 11th September, 1896. [19]

**CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.,**

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK  
MAKERS JEWELLERS, SILVER  
SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.  
CHARTS and BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.  
Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches  
awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition;  
and for Voigtlander and Sohn's  
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,  
MARINE GLASSES and SPYGLASSES.  
Nos. 54 & 56, Queen's Road Central. [149]

**F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,**

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,  
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COMPOSITION RED HAND  
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WHISKY, &c.  
EVERY KIND OF  
SHIPS' STORES and REQUISITES  
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

AT  
**REASONABLE PRICES.**  
Hongkong, 14th May, 1896. [139]

**GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,**  
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [1492a]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [1492a]

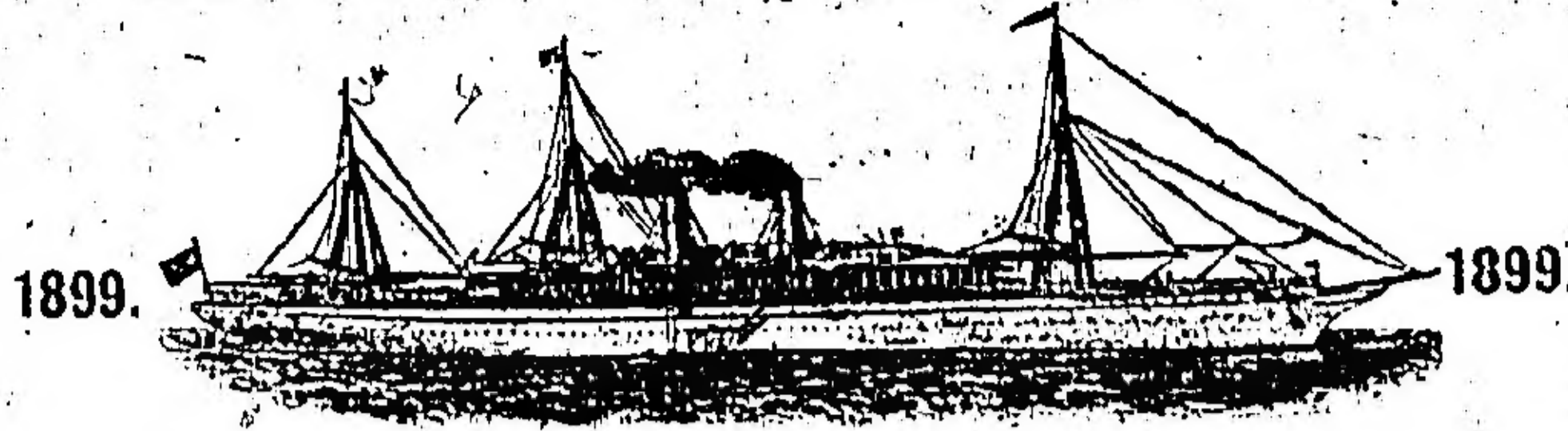
Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [1492a]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [1492a]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [1492a]

## Mails.

**CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S**  
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.



**SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.**  
THE FAST ROUTE BETWEEN CHINA, JAPAN AND EUROPE, VIA CANADA  
AND THE UNITED STATES.

(CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B.C.)  
Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

**EMPEROR OF JAPAN.** Comdr. Geo. A. Lee, R.N.R. ... WEDNESDAY, 20th Dec., 1899  
**EMPEROR OF CHINA.** Comdr. R. Archibald, R.N.R. ... WEDNESDAY, 17th Jan., 1900.  
**EMPEROR OF INDIA.** Comdr. O. P. Marshall, R.N.R. ... WEDNESDAY, 14th Feb., 1900.

THE magnificent Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND  
SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER  
(B.C.) in 12 DAYS, saving THREE DAYS TO A WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and  
make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS  
of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM  
THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made  
at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which  
passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD.  
Return tickets to various points at reduced rates, Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.  
SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval,  
Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and  
Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS,  
(second to none in the World), the LUXURANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL  
TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at recent Chicago World's  
Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY  
through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated  
by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide, Hooks, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to  
D. E. BROWN, General Agent,  
Paddis Street.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1899.

**CALIFORNIA AND ORIENTAL**  
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

IN CONNECTION WITH  
THE ATCHESON TOPEKA & SANTA  
FE RAILROAD CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM  
HONGKONG TO SAN DIEGO  
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND  
HONOLULU.

Taking Cargo and Passengers to JAPAN PORTS,  
HONOLULU and SAN FRANCISCO, The  
UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL and  
SOUTH AMERICA, &c.

*Lady Joyce* ..... 3,191 about Dec. 5  
*Sirathgyle* ..... 5,023 about Dec. 15  
*Cardale City* ..... 3,002 about Dec. 31

THE Steamship

"LADY JOCEY"  
will be despatched for SAN DIEGO VIA  
NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and  
HONOLULU, TO-MORROW, the 5th Dec.,  
at Daylight.

Through Bills of Lading issued to any point  
in the United States.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M.  
the day previous to sailing. Parcel packages  
will be received at the OFFICE until the same  
time. All parcels should be marked to address  
in full. Value of same is required.

Consular Invoices, to accompany cargo des-  
tined to Points beyond San Diego, should be  
sent to the Company's Office, addressed to the  
Collector of Customs, San Diego.

For further information as to Freight or  
Passage, apply to  
**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,**  
Agents,  
Hongkong, China and Japan.  
Hongkong, 4th December, 1899. [1339]

**NORTHERN PACIFIC**  
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

VIA SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, KOBE,  
AND YOKOHAMA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM  
HONGKONG.

FOR VICTORIA, B.C. and TACOMA,  
IN CONNECTION WITH  
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO

*Saint Irene* ..... 3,877 W. Altrec... [Dec. 20]  
*City of Dublin* ..... 3,328 J. R. Rae... [Dec. 30]  
*Breconshire* ..... 3,567 G. E. Elliott [Jan. 13]

Also

FOR PORTLAND, OREGON,  
IN CONNECTION WITH  
OREGON RAILROAD AND NAVIGA-

*Monmouthshire* [2,874] W. A. Evans [Dec. 23]  
*Aberfeldie* ..... [3,777] J. Murray [Jan. 27]

THE attention of Passengers is directed to  
the very cheap rates offered by the Line,  
HONGKONG TO LONDON £47.

Excellent accommodation. First-class. Ta-  
bles. DOCTOR and STEWARDESSE carried.

HONGKONG TO NEW YORK £41.

The Railroad travelling is second to none on  
the American Continent. Magnificent Scenery  
of the ROCKY and CASCADE MOUNTAINS.  
THE YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK route.  
Passengers to Europe may proceed by one of  
the first class ATLANTIC MAIL LINES.

HONGKONG TO TACOMA £28.

Rates of Passage to other Points on application.  
Special rates allowed to members of Govern-  
ment Services.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific  
Coast Points, and to Canadian and United  
States Ports.

Consular Invoices of Goods for United States  
Ports should be in quadruplicate; and one  
copy must be sent forward by the steamer to  
the Freight Agent, Tacoma, Wash., or Port-  
land, Or. (whichever may be the destination  
of the steamer).

Parcels must be sent to our Office (with  
address marked in full) by 5 P.M., on the day  
previous to sailing.

For further information apply to  
**DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,**  
General Agents.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [1492a]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [1492a]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [1492a]

Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [1492a]

## Mails.

**NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.**

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
TOKA MARU	YOKOHAMA (DIRECT)	THURSDAY, 7th Dec., at 4 P.M.
H. Fraser	VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE	THURSDAY, 14th Dec., at 4 P.M.
RIOJUN MARU	U.S.A. VIA SHANGHAI (WOSUNG), KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 15th Dec., at Noon.
J. W. Ekstrand	MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO and PORT SAID	THURSDAY, 21st Dec., at 4 P.M.
HAKATA MARU	KOBE and YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, 29th Dec., at 4 P.M.
R. Nunome	NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO-	THURSDAY, 21st Dec., at 4 P.M.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	HAMA, THURSDAY ISLAND, MANILA, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	FRIDAY, 29th Dec., at 4 P.M.
YAWATA MARU	MARSEILLES, LONDON, and ANTWERP, VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID	FRIDAY, 29th Dec., at 4 P.M.
A. E. Moses		
FUTAMI MARU		
J. Thom		
AWA MARU		

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office at No. 7, Praya Central.

A. S. MIHARA,  
Manager.

Hongkong, 4th December, 1899.

**NORDEUTSCHER**  
LLOYD.

(Freight Service.)

(Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA, PORTS IN THE LEVANT, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS; NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
HAMBURG	HAVRE and HAMBURG	6th December
*KONIGSBERG	(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	About 15th December
Christianien	HAVRE and HAMBURG	About 2nd January
AMBRIA	(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	About 10th January
*SARNA	HAVRE and HAMBURG	About 20th January
*SILESIA	MARSEILLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	About 20th January
Behrens	(LONDON with transshipment in HAMBURG)	

\* These Steamers have Superior Accommodation for Passengers and carry a Doctor and a Stewardess.

For further Particulars as to Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

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CARLOWITZ & Co.,  
Agents.

**TOYO KISEN KAISHA.**  
TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

*HONGKONG MARU* (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Saturday, 9th Dec., at Noon.

*NIPPON MARU* (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Wednesday, 3rd Jan., 1900, at Noon.

*AMERICA MARU* (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama & Honolulu) Saturday, 27th Jan., 1900, at Noon.

THE Steamship

"HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 9th December, at Noon; taking Freight and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at HONOLULU, and Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways; and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

S. VAN BUREN, Agent.  
Hongkong, 14th November, 1899. [1310]

Hongkong, 14th November, 1899. [1310]

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Hongkong, 14th November, 1899. [1310]

**U.S. MAIL LINE.**

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.**  
VIA INLAND SEA OF JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

*China* (via Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Inland Sea, Yokohama and Honolulu) Saturday, 16th Dec., at Noon.

THE Company's Steamship

"CHINA," will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on SATURDAY, the 16th December, at Noon.

Steamers of this line pass through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and call at Honolulu, and passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States of Canada. Rates may be obtained on application.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

Passengers holding orders for OVERLAND CITIES in the United States have between San Francisco and Chicago, the option of the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and other direct connecting Railways; and from Chicago to destination the choice of direct lines.

Particulars of the various routes can be had on application.

Special rates (first class only) are granted to Missionaries, members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Civil Service, to European Officials in the service of China and Japan, and to Government officials and their families.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Points beyond San Francisco, in the United States, should be sent to the Company's Office in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Queen's Building.

S. VAN BUREN, Agent.  
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1899. [1310]

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Hongkong, 23rd November, 1899. [1310]

## SALISBURY'S GUILDHALL SPEECH.

We give below a telegram describing the proceedings at the Guildhall banquet on Nov. 3rd giving a full report of Lord Salisbury's Guildhall speech:

The Lord Mayor's show, which marked the introduction of Mr. A. J. Newton into office, was honored to-day by exceptionally fine weather. But the antiquated floats failed to satisfy the London crowds, who poured out in enormous numbers to vent their martial enthusiasm. The streets were tastefully decorated with flags, but the absence of a detachment of the Household Cavalry and the substitution of a number of school boy brigades testified to the presence of the veteran regiments at the front. A car representing Great Britain surrounded by her sons the Canadian and Australian volunteers, evoked hearty applause, as did the boys of the Duke of York's Royal Military School. The crowds, however, wanted khaki uniforms and refused to be reconciled with the Lord Mayor's coach and other emblems of purely civic power.

At the Guildhall banquet, the Marquis of Salisbury, Lord Wolsley, Mr. Ritchie, Lord George Hamilton, Lord Salisbury, Lord Chief Justice, Kitchener, the Duke of Marlborough and a few minor diplomats were present. Mr. Chamberlain was absent. Lord Salisbury and Lord Wolsley were

## WARMLY WELCOMED.

as they passed from the reception in the library into the banquet hall. The Lord Mayor proposed "The Ministers" in a speech in which he vigorously denounced the "ignorant arrogance of the invader," dwelling on the fact that Sir Alfred Milner, in spite of herculean exertions, was unable to "prevail with the overbearing, corrupt oligarchy, therefore other of our champions have taken the business into their hands."

Replying to the toast "The Army," passed in warm terms by Alderman Reale, Lord Wolsley said: "Every day applications are received from volunteers in all parts of the Empire, who wish to be sent to the front. I am proud of the sailors, soldiers and volunteers, who are all on guard. We have hard work before us for our life and brave and it is no mimic warfare in which we are engaged. When one reads of the work which our local forces in Natal have done in the past few weeks one must deem them worthy of standing side by side with the best regulars. We at present have only mobilized one army corps, consisting of 53,000 men, of whom 44,000 are already on the way to the Cape. To-day orders have been sent to mobilize another division, and if called upon by the Ministers to mobilize another army corps, we are quite prepared to do so."

## LORD SALISBURY,

rising at a quarter past nine, was greeted with intense enthusiasm, prolonged cheering and a general waving of handkerchiefs. The Premier said: "I have had to answer for many years similar kinds of receptions in this hall, but never before under conditions that justified me in applying so confidently to sympathy and support as in the present grave state of public affairs. Before turning to this serious point, my duty is to inform you that our situation in South Africa is the only part of our relations with other nations to which any term of apprehension or doubt can be applied. For several years our relations with, and cordial feeling towards our kinsmen on the other side of the Atlantic have been constantly growing, and though neither one interfering with the affairs of the other, we can always look for sympathy and a fair hearing among those who share with us, so vast a mission for the advancement of mankind. But perhaps you think I am sanguine in saying that on the Continent of Europe we have no hostility to fear. There is undoubtedly a certain acerbity of tone among the writers for the foreign press, but I do not believe that the trend of the opinion affects the people of foreign nations, I am quite certain that it does not affect their governments, and I will say that I have noted, as one of the cheering symptoms of the present time, the happy relations existing between the

UNITED STATES AND OURSELVES. (cheers.) and the sympathy with which we watch their approach toward the same great problems that we ourselves have had to solve. That is not to say that I do not feel the greatest sympathy with their late antagonist, the Kingdom of Spain. We entertain the highest hope that out of that war a blessing in disguise will grow—and be an abundant growth—civilization and culture in that ancient and most interesting monarchy.

This morning you had the intelligence of an agreement between ourselves and one of the great Continental states, with which for many years we have entertained relations of sympathy and friendship beyond others. Samoa is not in itself a very important matter; but it was important, because it constituted a subject of difference between ourselves and a nation whose goodwill we prize very highly. I do not know entirely the reason why the German people and Government attach so much importance to Upolu; but they do and we are glad to find the means whereby, without in the least diminishing the rights and advantages of England, we are able to gratify their views and sentiments. The agreement is somewhat complicated; but roughly, it may be said that the Germans had a great interest in this island, because they have invested large amounts in its cultivation and because they have constructed a great commercial trade, of which they are proud. The islands therefore are

## OF GREAT VALUE.

to them. To us, on the other hand, the islands are generally only valuable when they furnish good harbours. Upolu furnishes a very bad harbour. You will remember the great hurricane when a British man-of-war escaped, and when the German and American men-of-war were destroyed. In these circumstances, we are glad to accept a renunciation of the rights of Germany over another island. Tonga, where there is an admirable—an inimitable harbour. We took the harbour and Germany took the territory, in which for many reasons, the Germans are interested. I believe we have arrived at an agreement which is agreeably pleasant and advantageous to both Powers, but this is interesting particularly, because it indicates that, at the present moment, our relations with the German people are all we could desire.

The great subject that interests all of us, undoubtedly, is this War, adorned with many splendid feats of heroism and skill, but saddened by an enormous loss of life. I have great difficulty in dealing with the War, and I am tempted to deal with the future, I should be undertaking a task in prophecy, from which the hardest would shrink. If I speak at all, it may rather be to deprecate criticisms and statements which I think unfounded than to attempt to pass judgment on what still depends upon the future for its full determination. Respecting the feeling expressed twice or thrice that the want of troops is due to a

## WANT OF ACTION.

on the part of the Home Government. I would point out that there have been two or three voices. Two of three months ago we were told by the most authoritative voice outside the

Government that there was no need for military preparations. But neither of those criticisms is at all relevant to the events which have been taking place. It has been often said, especially abroad, that we are a strong nation, attacking a weak one; but, so long as the principal part of our forces is separated by an interval of four or five weeks from the field of action, it would rather be true to say that we are a weak nation fighting a strong nation. Elements of distance are vital and essential in this matter.

It would have been nothing to the purpose to issue proclamations for reserves some weeks earlier. For what was the cause of war and what was the cause of the ultimatum? It was not because of any demand we had made. It was because we had withdrawn our demands, and there was no demand before the Transvaal Government. It was because we had taken measures to increase the amount of our forces in South Africa, but, if that had been done a few months sooner, exactly the same result would have taken place. The moment we had shown signs of raising our force to an equality with the force opposed to it, that moment the ultimatum would have been issued and war would have begun. (Cheers.) It is not therefore right to say that there were not adequate military preparations. The civil dates back. It dates to those

UNFORTUNATE ARRANGEMENTS in 1881 and 1884, by which we deliberately permitted community obviously hostile to enjoy the unbounded right of accumulating munitions of war against us. Year after year an accumulation of munitions was made, which could only be directed against us. Hampered by these arrangements, it was impossible that we should allow the interval of trial and danger necessary to intervene between the moment when war was declared and the moment when our forces could accept the contest and appear upon the field. That interval has nearly passed. Our troops are beginning to arrive. Foreign nations have complimented us upon the celerity with which we have received the intelligence of occasional checks. Whatever strategy there might be we are well aware that the beginning of our conflict with the Boers must be marked by a retirement of our troops from a position they are not strong enough to occupy. It is necessary that they should wait for sufficient reinforcements. I do not attempt to forecast the future. I only say that my faith in the British soldier is unshaken, and that I am deeply gratified to feel that there is in the vigorous and sagacious hands of General Buller.

Regarding the future, I will only deprecate assertions that I see occasionally in the Continental press. Only the other day, I saw it asserted—not by a chance writer, but by a man who has been a member of the French Government—that it is war had for its object the gratification of the lusts of greedy lords, who desired to partition among themselves the gold and diamonds of the Transvaal. Now I beg to assure this gentleman that her Majesty's Cabinet have not had a farthing from the Transvaal or from any other gold field.

THERE IS THE YUKON about which there is no contest. If there had been any chance of our gaining advantages, the Yukon goldfields should have yielded something; but I appeal to my friend, Lord George Hamilton, to know if the Cabinet ever had a farthing from them. (Laughter.) I go further, England, as a whole, would have had no advantage from the possession of gold-mines, except in so far as her Government conferred the blessings of good administration upon those engaged in the industry. All successful industry breeds commerce, and all interests and commerce flourish better under good Government than under any other regime in the world; but that is the limit of our interest. What we desire is equal rights for all men of all races, and security for our fellow subjects and our Empire. The hour for asking by what means these results can be obtained is not yet come; but these are the objects and the only objects we seek. We do not allow any other consideration to cross our path. I have seen it suggested—and it seems to me a wild suggestion—that other Powers will interfere with this conflict and in some form or other dictate to those who are concerned in it as to what its upshot should be. Don't let any man think it is in that fashion that the conflict will be concluded. We shall carry it through ourselves, and the interference of anybody else will have no effect upon it. (Cheers.) In the first place, because we would not accept that interference, and in the second place, because we are convinced that there is no such idea in the mind of any government in the world. Within my recollection there have been some five or six great wars, involving in their close great territorial modification, but except as provided for by treaties and except in the case of treaties, in none of these wars has a third party ventured to interfere between the combatants. In none of these wars has any nation claimed a right to determine what the issue of the contest or its terms should be; they have claimed the right because they cannot. It is not in accordance with international law, that they should possess it. Therefore, such dreams should be set aside. Wherever we are victorious, we shall consult the vast interests committed to our care. Vast duties lie upon us to perform, and taking counsel of the uniform interests of our Colonial Government and of moderation and equal justice to all races of men, which it is our uniform practice to observe, I do not doubt that we shall so arrange that the issue of this conflict will confer good government and give the security sorely needed against the recurrence of any such dangers and the necessity of any such future exertion, and for the restoration of peace and civilization to that portion of the world."

Lord Salisbury resumed his seat amid a tremendous ovation.

NON COMMITTAL.

LONDON, November 10th.

As was anticipated, Lord Salisbury in his speech at the Lord Mayor's banquet last evening, said practically nothing that would throw light upon the ultimate fate of the Boer Republic. The speech was of the commenting rather than the informing order. The pro-Boer Daily Chronicle, rather hastily interprets his phrase, "We seek no goldfields, no territory," as meaning that the National rights of the Republic will be respected in the final settlement. It thinks his words "will have soothing effect on Dutchmen in South Africa," and even goes so far as to say that they had been spoken soothsayers, they would have altogether prevented war. This is quite an isolated view. Every Cabinet Minister has made the same professions both before and since the war began, and Lord Salisbury distinctly disclaimed any idea of defining the ultimate settlement. The important points in his speech, which attract universal attention and gratification, are his references to the friendships of the United States and Germany, and his plain statement that there would be no European intervention. Such assertions coming from Lord Salisbury, will do much to restore the confidence of the country.

The Times says: "Lord Salisbury spoke in a tone of gravity, which, far from indicating depression and still less dismay marks the frame of mind becoming courageous and thoughtful men during a period of anxious suspense."

## FOREIGN VIEWS OF THE WAR.

## THE AMERICAN PRESS.

The Press sharply comments on the action of British officials in unduly exposing themselves under fire.

The Journal says it is mistaken gallantry and foolhardiness, besides imperilling the ultimate result.

The newspapers also discussed the possibility of European interference. The Herald's cartoon shows Uncle Sam threatening the Powers who would interfere with England.

The Republic says that France would want a better stock of generals than the job lot exhibited at Rennes.

## GERMAN VIEW.

The bold and successful action of the Boers is taken by the Germans as the one hand shows that the militia system can accomplish more than its opponents imagine and as again proving that the British army with its present system of recruiting can never equal the Continental armies, in which every citizen must serve and be trained.—Morning Leader.

## ADMIRAL DEWEY'S APPROACHING MARRIAGE.

## WASHINGTON, October 30th.

Admiral Dewey is to marry Mrs. Mildred Hazen, widow of General W. B. Hazen, who was Chief Signal Officer of the Army before his death. Mrs. Hazen is a daughter of the late Washington McLean, founder of the Cincinnati Enquirer and her only brother is John R. McLean, Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. Admiral Dewey has announced the engagement to some of his friends who called upon him in his box in the theatre to-night, and was warmly congratulated by them.

Mrs. Hazen is counted one of the most brilliant women in Washington, as she is certainly one of the most popular. She is about 40 years old, but retains most of the beauty which a short time ago made her a social belle. She is a charming conversationalist and is classed among the intellectual women of the national capital. Though a general favourite in society on account of her frank, kindly manners, it was noticeable that she had a natural preference for the company of men of thought and renown, such as former Speaker Reed, and for that of women who rise above the commonplaces of social intercourse, like Mrs. Robert Litt.

## SHARKEY-JEFFRIES FIGHT.

Coney Island Sporting Club, New York, Nov. 3.—Jas. Jeffries retains the championship, referee Siler giving his decision at the end of the 25th round over Sharkey at the Coney Island Sporting Club to-night. It was one of the most marvelous battles that has ever taken place in the history of prize fighting. The two men in the Coney Island club house witnessed the struggle.

In five rounds Jeffries had the better of the fight, in the first two and in the last three. During the other twenty Sharkey forced the issue, and like a tiger, was at his man with both hands unceasingly. Jeffries great weight and brawn helped him to hold off the sailor and in the 22nd round he swung a couple of vicious upper cuts that made Sharkey groggy. Tom came back again in the 24th and 25th, but he was weakened greatly by Jeffries' blows. One minute before the gong sounded to end the fight Jeffries' left glove came off and practically ended the fight.

The referee motioned Jeffries to his corner. A flag was rung around the champion's shoulder, the crowd on that side of the arena cheered wildly, while the crowd on the opposite side yelled for Sharkey, and the men were led back to the dressing room.

The thousands of spectators were banked forty feet high around the building. The aisles around the ring were lined. The heat was intense. The fighters were almost exhausted. It seemed at first as though it would be a short fight, for in the second round Jeff put the sailor to the ropes with a left on the jaw, and the referee began to call off the seconds as Sharkey was kneeling on the floor. From this round Sharkey, with his vicious swings to the ribs and jaw, kept the crowd on its feet waiting for a knockout. Jeff stood the terrific punishment, and with his eye, nose and ear split, came back just as victoriously in the last three and almost retrieved himself. Then came the unfortunate and unsatisfactory ending, Jeffries' glove flying off, bringing the fight to an end, although the crowd urged Sharkey to rush in and end it. This he tried to do, but Jeff fought him back and referee Siler rushed to the rescue.

It was noticeable that Jeff used his weight to the best advantage, throwing himself over the sailor, but the latter did his part of the hugging.

Ten thousand spectators gathered around the ring. Jeff weighed 212 pounds and Sharkey 25 pounds less, but the latter looked in better shape. The betting at the start was 100 to 70 on Jeff.

The decision was not announced from the ring, or, if it was, few heard it, and the great mob surged around for several minutes, yelling and shouting for the victor and vanquished.—Victoria Daily Times.

## MINERAL WEALTH IN THE PHILIPPINES.

## CHICAGO, October 22nd.

A special to the Record from Deadwood, S. D., says: "Evidence of the richness of the Philippine islands in precious metals have been shown in the Black Hills towns since the return of the South Dakota Volunteers, who served a year in the islands. Many of the Black Hills' volunteers have had practical experience in mining for gold and silver and they have been watchful of the Philippines for indications of ore deposits. Captain Paul McClelland, Company 'A,' has brought back a piece of decomposed silver ore, about half pure, which is said to have been taken from a ledge about 100 feet in width situated ten miles from Manila. The soldiers have also brought pieces of rich gold quartz from Luzon, the ore closely resembling the rich free milling veins of the Black Hills. Chunks of gold ore exhibited by the soldiers bristle with gold threads, flakes and nuggets, and most experienced mining men would take it for Black Hills ore."

Many of the Black Hills' men have remained in the Philippines for the purpose of being on the ground for the gold fields as soon as order is restored in the islands. Several outfits have been organized which are already in the gold field around Manila. Some of the returning soldiers have small bottles of placer gold which they picked out of the creeks and larger streams of water with common pans. There seems to be a large quantity of black sand, which is full of bright yellow gold, easily panned and believed by the Black Hills men to be in great quantities.

## SHIPPING IN THE PHILIPPINES.

## WASHINGTON, October 24.

The Cabinet to-day decided to allow vessels purchased by American citizens to engage in the Philippine inter-island trade. Under the laws of the United States foreign vessels cannot engage in coastwise trade, and as all the trading vessels in the Philippines flew the Spanish flag much embarrassment resulted. Many of these vessels have now passed into American hands, and the Secretary of War will shortly issue an order permitting them to fly the American flag and enjoy all the privileges of American register.—S. F. Call.

## UNCLAIMED LETTERS AT THE POST OFFICE.

Letters for the following persons lie unclaimed at the Post Office:

Beck & Co., A. Leopold, E.  
Brooks, Captain J. S. Marti, A. B.  
Dingham, J. E. Metman, H.  
Barker, A. M. Mamedine, E.  
Baber, Miss Z. Mardens, A.  
Bum, M. Vices, H. E. H.  
Bachmann, Mrs. E. McRay, A. L.  
Bowman, W. McDonald, Mrs. E.  
Bingham, Mrs. Moore, G. H.  
Borrowdale, J. T. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs.  
Braig, Mrs. L. Moldajad, P.  
Bewick, P. M. Martini, Sig.  
Bowly, Miss M. McCoy, J. P.  
Bandarera, H. Maxwell, J. P.  
Boisard, H. McGilvray, D.  
Brownlow, E. D. Monsarrat, F. G.  
Barton, W. T. McClelland, Miss  
Buckendorff, A. Morris, R.  
Busch, Mrs. C. M. Nathan Sons, N. P.  
Cohen, M. U. Niven, L.  
Caldwell, Miss Odin, U.  
Crawford, F. O. Poincili, C. H.  
Cong, G. Patschak, M.  
Chubb, A. Porusse, L. L.  
Camillo, C. Pantoch, T.  
Charoussat, P. Partridge, C.  
Collett, Miss M. Pienonge, T. F.  
Chanson, Mme. Pachey, Mons.  
Clemens, Mrs. J. Prynn, E. J.  
Crowe, Miss P. Kelly, E. L.  
Coke, J. Paulsen, Dr. A.  
Cowell, J. Piesse, C.  
Carson, G. Pierce, Mrs. P.  
Cronk, Miss H. C. Howell, H. G.  
Charles, W. D. Rotenburg, K.  
Canezaris, M. Reynolds, J.  
Cardwell, Mrs. H. R. Rogers, Major A.  
Duncan, Mrs. J. A. Rouget, J.  
Dabaux, R. Rotstein, B.  
Dadre, Mons. Rutin, F.  
Dubbers, A. Reiber, F.  
Dillon, E. C. Ricardo, P.  
Dahl, E. Yonna, Mons. Roberts, Mrs. D.  
Dess, D. Rourke, S. A.  
Eford, Mrs. C. Saunders, Fred.  
Francis, Mr. Spinnall, Miss A.  
Finnick, L. A. K. Smallwood, E. E.  
Fennick, L. A. K. Saldanha, D. C.  
Ferry, L. S. Siennon, J.  
Fondest, C. F. Stanley, J. W.  
Forster, R. C. H. Schustermann, V.  
Graham, Miss L. Sait M. Abdur  
Guerra, T. Karim Ah  
Glasse, Mr. Mohamed  
Gough, W. Strohman, Sir M. K. Y.  
Gott, L. Sydney, W. A.  
Goetz, L. Spate, G.  
Goltsheim, M. Steinhagen, Marie  
Goldenberg, Miss B. Stone, Miss J.  
Gronnhaugen, Mr. W. Seeborg, Capt. T.  
Gohde, Mrs. G. Thomson, R.  
Hofstad, L. Trocs, M. P.  
Harding, W. A. Taber, Miss H.  
Hart, Miss M. Tompson, C. H.  
Harvey, Mrs. G. Thompson, H.  
Hudson, L. A. K. Thomson, P.  
Hinzman & Co., C. Voebel, R.  
Hosketh, S. B. Vernon, A.  
Harrison, W. H. C. Vaughan, J. D.  
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Havit, Maria Wilkens, H.  
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Hooper, A. F. Watson, E. R.  
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Haimovitch, E. Whitelaw, W. R.  
Horwitz, E. Williamson, R.  
Johnston, A. H. Wing Hup  
Kunze, L. Winick, K.  
Kaimoi, J. J. Weir, R.  
Kaimoi, J. J. Young, G. W.  
Kydny, A. Young & Lawson,  
Lock, H. S. Messrs.  
Lambe, W. P. Zulaf, F.  
Lawson, H. L. W.

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Coelman, R. Louis, C. G.  
China, Bazaar Lopez, J. A. (2)  
Civile, James L. Mons  
Cameron, Wm. Mayer, A.  
Cunningham, A. Monson, Vincent  
Corman, Mrs. W. H. Meha, Estain  
Chief Engineer Hong Mohamed, Noor  
Kong Railway Mullins, D.  
Din, Mur Mansfield, Miss L.  
Davies, Capt. Mugul Khan  
Falkenfield, S. Nekoli, Stara  
Fainstein, Miss A. Nestoz, W. N.  
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Hooper, G. W. Singh, Ottana  
Israel, Esik Singh, Sporan  
Jorge, J. V. Silva, M. da  
Jackson, Serg. C. Stemer, C. L.  
Kaimoi, Abdul Schouar, E. M.  
Ka Sin Pan Schmidt, Mrs. A.  
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S.S. Laos ..... G. Menzus.  
S.S. Mongkut ..... James Roberts.  
S.S. Palmyra ..... W. B. Wigmore.  
S.S. Pershing ..... Chief Engineer.  
S.S. Sargash ..... John Harrie.  
S.S. Singa ..... W. Harrie.  
S.S. Tsiman ..... Capt. Anderson.

## NOTICE.

THE OFFICES OF THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH have this day been removed to No. 60, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, Second Floor, the premises formerly occupied by Messrs. Power & Co. to which address all communications should be addressed.  
R. F. SKERTCHLY,  
Manager.  
Hongkong, 1st May, 1899.

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Hongkong, 29th November, 1899. [1382a]

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Hongkong, 25th November, 1899. [1468a]

## Shipping.

## STEAMERS.

THE CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.  
THE Company's New Steamship

"DIAMANTE."  
Captain R. W. Almond, will be despatched for the above port, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 5 P.M.  
The attention of Passengers is directed to the excellent accommodation provided by this steamer. She is fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.  
Hongkong, 1st December, 1899. [1490a]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at TIMOR, PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

## THE Steamship.

"AUSTRALIAN."  
Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on FRIDAY, the 8th December, at 4 P.M.  
This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.  
This Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.  
A Stewardess and a duly-qualified Surgeon are carried.  
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For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1899. [1452]

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Company's Steamship

"IDOMENEUS."  
Captain Riley, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 12th December.  
For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 16th November, 1899. [1433a]

## OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL (DIRECT). (Not calling at LONDON.)  
THE Company's Steamship

"TANTALUS."  
Captain Bartlett, will be despatched on or about FRIDAY, the 15th December.  
Taking Cargo to LIVERPOOL at LONDON Rates.  
For Freight, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 24th November, 1899. [1465a]

## SHEWAN TOMES &amp; CO'S "NEW YORK" LINE.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Steamship

"ASAMA."  
will be despatched for the above Port, on or about the 20th December.  
For Freight, apply to SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., Agents.  
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1899. [1447a]

## CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA.  
THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU."  
Captain Williams, will be despatched as above on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December.  
The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines.  
A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
For Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1899. [1456a]

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, QUEENSLAND PORTS, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.  
THE Company's Steamship

"CHINGTU."  
Captain Williams, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 20th December, at Noon.  
The attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by this Steamer. The First-class Saloon is situated forward of the Engines. A Refrigerating Chamber ensures the Supply of Fresh Provisions during the entire voyage.  
A duly qualified Surgeon is carried and the Vessel is fitted throughout with Electric Light.  
N.B.—Return Tickets issued by this Company to and from AUSTRALIA are available for return by the Steamers of the EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN S.S. Co. and vice versa.  
For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.  
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1899. [1457a]

FOR NEW YORK, VIA SUEZ CANAL.  
THE Steamship

"AFGHANISTAN."  
will be despatched for the above port, on FRIDAY, the 15th December.  
For Freight, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.  
Hongkong, 21st November, 1899. [1266a]

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Captain Dudley, is ready to take Cargo here for the above Ports and will have quick despatch.

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"REUCE."  
Captain Whitmore, is ready to take Cargo here for the above Ports and will have quick despatch.

FOR NEW YORK.  
THE 3/3 A.L.I. American Ship

"ADOLPH OBRIG."  
Captain Ambury, having arrived will shortly load here for the above Port and will have quick despatch.  
For Freight, apply to ARNOLD, KARBERG & Co., Hongkong, 16th November, 1899. [1405a]

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Hongkong, 18th January, 1898. [135]

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